SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : How can I be satisfied with whatever the Congress says ?

Sir, the question was based on a PTI release, whereas if it had also included the UNI release, there would have been more complete question. *(Interruptions)*. He is a journalist and he does not know this. Sir, subsequent to this press release there was another release which said that the United States Congress have at least in their discussions and deliberations not only said that they would suspend military assistance or military technology transfer or whatever it is, but even trade relations will suffer if the super power pressure will suffer if the Government of India went ahead with the Agni. Now I have gone through the Parliamentary record and I find that the Government has still not stated categorically in Parliament—they may have stated it outside—that irrespective of the super power pressure Agni will not suffer whatever the price we have to pay. You know it how the U.S. and the Soviet Union are now working in tandem all along the world. So, I would like to know whether the Minister is willing to say this in Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has already said it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have said what needs to be said and needs to be understood.

Technology Transfer Agreements with the Private Sector

*202. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Research Development Corporation has recently signed technology transfer agreements in high technique areas with the private sector;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; including the type of technology which would be transferred and in which sector; and

(c) whether the National Research Development Corporation is also making a headway in the export market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) has signed technology transfer agreements with the private sector relating to the production of the following high technology products : Sacrificial Anodes for Cathodic (Anti-Corrosion) Protection, Insecticides (Monocrotophos, Phosphamidon, DDVP), High Purity Chromium Metal, Thick Film Hybrid Micro Circuits, Phosphor for Black and White TV Picture Tubes and Disposable Blood Bags.

(c) Yes, Sir. With hardly any hard currency exports in 1984-85 and 1985-86, NRDC has secured over the period 1986-87 to 1988-89, Contracts/Letters of Intent for contracts for export projects worth Rs. 5.6 Crores (US $ 3.75 million) involving several indigenously developed technologies. The contracts secured in 1986-87 have already been executed successfully and work on those secured in the subsequent year is under way. NRDC expects to finalise further contracts worth Rs. 2.25 Crores (US $ 1.5 million) during 1989-90.

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I know whether in order to prevent repetitive import of technology and foreign knowhow National Research Development Corporation has created a technology pool to provide the latest available technology in India to the new entrepreneurs eliminating the need for duplicity and repetition in the import of some technology, so as to prevent drain of precious foreign exchange reserves ? If so, what are the details of such a technology pool and how is it being operated ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Sir, the NRDC is drawing technologies from all the Indian laboratories as well as from private individual inventors. They get the

technologies from CSIR, from IIT, from universities and also from any person who would have invented something himself. This constitutes the pool of technologies from where we draw. They have been engaged in licensing and commercialising these indigenous technologies and I have given some details of this within this question. Actually, during the last few years, particularly I have figures for 1985-86, Rs. 600 crore worth of goods have been produced through technologies which have been transferred through NRDC. This process is going on in high technology as well as in technologies needed for ordinary development of the nation. As I have mentioned in this qustion, it is not only for indigenous development, there have been considerable export of products based on these technologies to some of the foreign countries like Indonesia, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Vienna, etc. This would naturally as far as the transfer of technologies through NRDC or directly through CSIR and other laboratories is concerned, prevent the necessity of repetitive import of technologies. One of the conditions for such import is that the industry concerned should have its own R&D setup and capacity to absorb this technology so that such repetitive imports need not be placed.

श्री सरेश पचौरी : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या एनआरडीसी ने इंडियन टैक्नोलोजी पर आधारित अन्य देशों में एग्रीमेंट प्लांटस्थापी हेतु किया है ? यदि हां, तो वे कौन से देश हैं ? साथ ही, अन्य देशों में इंडियन टैक्नोलोजी एक्सपोर्ट करने की दिशा में क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ? तथा क्या कोई सरकार ने 8वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में दूसरे देशों से टैक्नोलोजी पाने हेतु कोई कार्यक्रम सुनिश्चित किया है ? यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है तथा वे कौन से क्षेत्र हैं जहां यह टैक्नोलोजी उपयोग में लायी जाएगी ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Sir, as far as the technology exports to other countries under the NRDC are concerned, one of the major countries is Indonesia. We have exported technology, plant and machinery for the water filter candle, a process which has ben invented in India. This is worth about Rs. 70,000 crores. Also, the technology which has been developed in India for chlorine tablets has been transferred and they are being produced in Indonesia. Indonesia has many such projects—a coconut processing complex, then, for dehydrated green pepper, Triacontanol, a plant growth promoter. This technology has also been transferred to Indonesia. And, to Nigeria some of the technologies have been transferred on a project basis, like fruit processing, handloom textiles, agricultural implements, etc. Again, to Indonesia, export of technology transfer has been made in respect of chromium metal, a strategic material which has been developed by one of our laboratories. This has been transferred and it is bing produced in Indonesia. Now we are also negotiating with Zambia, Guyana, Saudia Arabia and, again with Indonesia, for a number of other technologies. I have given the figures about exports in the answer.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: Sir, I would like to know whether the terms and conditions on which these transfers are being negotiated for export are similar to what we are able to get from other countries in terms of transfer. Are we at an advantage or disadvantage, and what are the terms and clauses that we have inserted in our agreements as compared to those when we buy things in terms of technology? Are we getting it on the same basis ? Also, is the Minister aware of the cold fusion process which is now coming up and is there further experimentation and consideration for import or export of technology in the power field ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Sir, the terms and conditions are purely commercial, negotiated on a very friendly basis with these developing countries. Of course, we also get technologies from other countries and the terms and conditions differ. But, one important thing is that there are no particular strings attached or curbs introduced in the utiliation of these technologies by us. However, the transfer of technology agreements we have signed

with other Asian and African countries are purely commercial, friendly and beneficial to both countries. Now, as regards technology, imports, it falls outside the ambit of this question. About cold fusion, nobody in the country has yet developed it to a stage when we can transfer it to some other country. We have reached almost the same status, in this respect, as the most advanced countries have. The BARC, TIFR, the Kalpakkam Indira Gandhi Atomic Energy Research Centre, have all done very creditable work and some positive results have been seen. But we cannot come to any conclusion whether it is stable cold fusion or not from these things. Considerably greater research has to be conducted not only in India but even in other developed countries.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while we have entered into agreement with the private sector for exporting technology or technology transfer, I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware that if some snag develops about this technology in those countries, people of this country are finding it difficult to go there because there is difficulty of getting passport or getting foreign exchange for visiting those places though they are earning foreign exchange for the country through these technology transfers. Therefore, I would like to know what facilities are being created for such people when technology transfer takes place to further the interests of that technology in those countries.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : As far as the National Research Development Corporation is concerned, I have not come across any particular instance where there have difficulties for our scientists and technologists to travel to those countries in order to set up plants or rectifying difficulties which may have arisen. There is no problem. There is a question of foreign exchange problem, of course. So far as I undersand, we have been freely granting travel of scientists and technologists in order to see that these projects are well managed and successfully implemented.

Implementation of the provisions of the Homoeopathic Central Council Act, 1973

*203. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3053 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th December, 1988 and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the provisions of section 26(2) of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 are still not being implemented even after a lapse of more than 15 years; if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard;

(b) what are the results of the matter being left entirely to the discretion of the Central Council of Homoeopathy;

(c) what is the present position of the implementation of the Act and the obstaclas being faced by the Central Council of Homoeopathy/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in this regard; and

(d) whether pending the implementation of the Act, Government would consider issuing executive instructions to the effect that the doctors practising in a State or Union Territory, other than the State of their Registration, would not be subjected to any legal disability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The effective implementation of Section 26(2) of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 involves the maintenance of Part II of the Central Register of Homoeopathy under Section 21(1) of the said Act. The Council has reported that the work relating to preparation of the Central Register has not yet been completed

(b) In terms of Section 21(1) of the HCC Act 1973, it is the responsibility of the Registrar of the Central Council to keep and maintain the Central Register